The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will neve be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shal not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the council chambers of the State.

Our greatful acknowledgments are due to the Beneficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which every where prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment, and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important political struggle arising there from. Being convened as the representatives of a confiding constituency, grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manifold interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially and your public duties be faithfully discharged; and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of zealous co-operation in all your labors calculated to promote the general welfare.

FINANCES.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Government, the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1866, was		$1,741,633 27
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867		5,423,330 07
Loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds		23,000,000 00
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable		41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867		30,205,395 34
Payments viz:		
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867		$4,583,696 99
Loans, &c., redeemed		20,918,829 89
Depreciated funds, unavailable		41,032 00
		25,543,558 88
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1867		4,661,836 46
Of which the Treasurer reports as applicable to the payment of overdue loans the sum of		2,937,978 55
Balance		1,723,857 91
Amount of the State debt on Nov. 30		$35,622,052 16
Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans		$25,311,180 00
5 per cent. loans		12,104,025 20
4½ per cent. loans		175,000 00
		$37,590,205 20
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation		96,625 00
Interest certificates outstanding		13,086 52
Interest certificates unclaimed		4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates		44 67
		114,204 57
Total outstanding		37,704,409 77
From which deduct the amount in Treasury applicable to the payment of over-due loans		2,937,978 55
		34,766,431 22
Amount redeemed during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867		$55,620 94

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation" is quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending September 3, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, September 3, 1866		$2,752,351 77
Receipts in fund for year ending Sept. 3, 1867		3,355,810 67
		6,108,162 46
Disbursements:		
Paid interest	$2,575,330 55	
Loans redeemed	1,794,569 50	
Premiums	275 00	
Domestic creditors	75 00	
		4,370,250 05
Balance in fund		1,737,912 41

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest, and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

The receipts for said tax and tax on gross receipts amounts to	$489,178 17
Interest paid in February and August, 1867	169,245 00
Balance on hand	319,933 17

Public debt, Nov. 30, 1867		$34,766,431 22
Assets in Treasury, viz:		
Bonds of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	$6,500,000 00	
Bonds of the Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Co	3,500,000 00	
Int. on bonds of Phila. & Erie R. R. Co.	1,400,000 00	
Cash in Treasury	1,723,857 91	
		13,123,857 91
Liabilities in excess of assets		21,642,573 31

The above assets will be available as follows:

By the act of May 16, 1861, the Pennsylvania railroad company are to pay on the above bonds, $100,000 a year until July 31, 1890, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, without interest, until the whole is paid, which will be in the year 1895.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the $3,500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad were surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars of their bonds as collateral security for the payment of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure their payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will mature A. D. 1901.

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the Governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the sinking fund year terminates on the first Monday in September, and the fiscal year of the Treasury on the 30th of November. To prevent complications of accounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the sinking fund year be made the same as that of the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania came forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the bids being for upwards of thirty-three millions,) may be considered a most auspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, and indicates unbounded confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth. The foregoing statement of the finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes and for cash from the United States, amounting, in all, to nearly two millions of dollars has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war.

In consequence of the lapse of time since the remaining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations, and the difficulty of finding the parties, some of them being dead by whom they should be made, render their settlement difficult, and in many instances, doubtful, the accomplishment of which will, however, be vigorously pursued and the results laid before the Legislature.

Passing from this general review of the finances of the State, I cannot permit some of the most prominent ideas connected with them to pass unnoticed because they clearly indicate the path of duty in the discharge of the Executive trust. It is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact that during the entire year a very large sum of money is in the keeping of the State Treasurer. This sum has not at any time for years been less than a million of dollars, and at present amounts to considerably over four millions of dollars. That it is unnecessary that the greater portion of this money should be kept in the Treasury to meet the ordinary demands upon it is obvious; and that it should be withdrawn from circulation is certainly a detriment to the business of the community. A contraction to the amount of several millions, as at present, cannot fail to make its impression upon those engaged in mercantile manufacturing, agricultural, mining, and all other kinds of employments. This money, I am informed upon good authority, can be loaned, with ample security for its repayment when needed, for certain specified periods, at a reasonable rate of interest, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury for the benefit of the State, which would not only be beneficial to the tax-payers, by increasing the public revenue, but also enlarge the accommodations for business purposes. If this plan were adopted, the withdrawal of the circulating medium, by the payment of taxes, would be so brief that it would not materially affect the public welfare. The fund thus acquired could be added to the sinking fund, and would materially aid in the reduction of the State debt.

A glance at the condition of the Treasury will show that at least four millions of dollars might now be loaned, and at four per cent, would realize the handsome sum of $160,000 per annum. Or nearly the whole amount of the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State bearing six per cent interest, even though purchased at a premium. Or, it might be invested in United States interest bearing bonds which would be available at any moment a necessity might arise for the use of the funds. If that amount were exchanged at par for United States ten-forty bonds, bearing five per cent, interest in gold, the product would be at the rate of $200,000 per annum, in gold, or, at the present value of gold, $266,000 in currency. Besides, the funds would not become "depreciated and unavailable" by long continuance in the Treasury. A law for this purpose could be passed, specifying the method by which the unneeded money of the Treasury may be loaned, authorizing and empowering the State Treasurer, and such others as you may designate, to execute, or carry out, its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the salary of the State Treasurer, now only seventeen hundred dollars, is entirely disproportioned to the duties and responsibilities of that officer, and that the amount of the bond, eighty thousand dollars, given by him to the State, is equivalent to no security at all, under the present system of placing, unconditionally, the entire funds of the State in his hands. The only security is the incorruptible honesty and integrity of the Treasurer. Suppose that when there is in his keeping millions of dollars the incumbent of that office should be tempted to become a defaulter! How easily could he secure to his bondsmen the amount for which they would legally be liable to the State and appropriate the balance to himself! For years, it seems to me, the Treasury of the State has stood, as it were, upon a volcano. Examples all around us show the fallibility of man, and how frequently and easily he is swerved from the path of rectitude and honor. Even many of those in the most elevated positions and enjoying the highest confidence of the public, are often found to yield to the temptations that surround them. The desire for the rapid accumulation of wealth; the thousands of schemes presented to excite the cupidity of human nature, and the looseness of public morals, engendered by the escape of the guilty from punishment, have so demoralized public sentiment that it may be considered a wonder—almost a miracle—that Pennsylvania has so long escaped from the calamity that might at any time have hadpened, or that may hereafter happen, by the robbery of her Treasury, and render the suspension of the payment of the interest upon the State debt, for a time, inevitable.

In the performance of my duty, I have forewarned the Legislature of a danger, as respects her finances, of no common magnitude. It remains for it to determine whether this danger shall be averted by prompt and efficient legislation and the Treasury guarded against the occurrence of so great a calamity.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools exhibits a full view of our excellent system of public instruction, which is widely diffusing its blessing by securing a sound and substantial education to all the children of the State. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportions it has attained and the vast amount of usefulness of which it is capable.

At the close of the year the number of school districts in the State was 1,889; the number of schools, 13,435; graded schools, 2,147; school directors, 11,534; county, city and borough superintendents, 68, teachers, 16,523; pupils, 789,389; the cost of tition, $3,028,065 70; building, $1,262,798 68; contingencies, $790,675 33; tuition, building, and contingencies, $5,081,539 71; and the amount expended for all purposes relating to schools, $5,160,750 17.

Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and constant change of books in the public schools. These are matters of serious inconvenience and needless expense to the poor and mighty easily be remedied by judicious legislation.

The chief aim of our system of common schools it to place the advantages of an education within the reach of all the children of the Common wealth; and when it is considered that intelligence and virtue are the principal safeguards of our free institutions, this system earnestly claims the fostering care and wise guidance of the Legislature.

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of knowledge, but wherever practicable, to impart to them an education in the higher branches of learning. The multiplication of grammar and high schools should, therefore, receive every encouragement, for they are necessary to perfect the system and enable the State to avail itself of that talent which is born in the cottages of the poor quite as frequently as in the palaces of the rich.

Good schools cannot exist without good teachers, and good teachers can only be obtained by using the proper means to prepare them. Recognizing these facts, the Legislature of 1857 passed a general Normal school law, dividing the State into twelve districts, and looking forward to the establishment, in each of them, of a Normal school. According to the provisions of this law four of these schools are now organized, the prosperous condition of which is exemplified by the fact that two thousand one hundred and eighty-five students attended them during the past year, of whom forty-six graduated.

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the School Department during the past year. Such institutions supply a great public want, as the common school system is not competent to perform the whole work of popular education. A State requires men of generous culture in all the walks of life, as well as in the profession of teaching, and the perfection of the system of public school instruction is one of the wisest and noblest objects of legislation. All of the different institutions of learning would be strengthened and their usefulness increased by bringing them together in a closer union, which possibly can be best accomplished by the creation of a general Deparement of Education.

Serious complaints have been made concerning the neglect of the education of the children in the alms and poor houses of some of the counties of the State. They are permitted to grow up in idleness and ignorance, and when sent upon the world to earn a living are better prepared to receive lessons of vice than those of usefulness. The directors of those institutions should be compelled, by law, to send such children to the common schools, or provide proper schools for them, and it should be made the duty of common school superintendents to supervise and enforce the execution of the law.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

The last annual report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools was made up to include the 30th of November, 1866. The appropriation for that year, extending from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867, was insufficent to cover the expenses of the whole year, and consequently those of December, 1866 were unpaid. The next appropriation, under the present law, extends from January 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868. It was therefore determined that there was no legal authority to apply any part of it to the payment of expenses prior to January, 1867; hence those incurred in December, 1866, amounting to $31,049,77, remain unpaid.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, who was appointed Superintendent by my predecessor, continued in office until May 1, 1867, when, under the act of April 9, 1867, I appointed Colonel George F. M'Farland, Superintendent, Rev. C. Cornforth, Inspector and Examiner, and Mrs. E. W. Hunter, Assistant, who at once entered upon the discharge of their duties by visiting and reorganizing the schools, correcting abuses which had crept into the local management of some of them, and in settling arrearages, which was done with zeal, fidelity, and commendable promptitude.

The present Superintendent reports the expenditures for the eleven months ending November 30, 1867, as follows:

Education and maintenance	$311,889 85
Partial relief	210 00
Clothing furnished 1,988 children, in advanced schools	57,187 83
Making and repairing clothing, freight, etc.	8,350 74
General expenses	6,781 60
Total amount from January 1, to Dec., 1, 1867	384,420 02

The expenses for the six months, from December 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, are estimated by the Superintendent, as follows:

Education and maintenance of 1,850 children, in advanced schools, at $140 per annum	$129,500 00
Education and maintenance for 500 children in primary schools, at $125 per annum	31,250,00
Education and maintenance of 1,050 children in "Homes," at $105 per annum	55,125 00
Clothing 1,850 children, at $25 per annum	23,125 00
Transferring pupils, salaries, etc	3,975 00
Estimate for six months, ending June 1, 1868	242,975 00
Total actual and estimated expenses for seventeen months, from Jan. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868. Or at the rate of $449,925 80 per annum.	$637,395 02
From which deduct total amount appropriated for seventeen months, at $350,000 per annum.	495,833 33
And a deficit for seventeen months is shown, of	141,561 69
Or at the rate of $99,925 80 per annum.	
Add the amount due for December 1866	31,049 77
And it exhibits the total deficit from December 1, 1866, to June 1, 1868, to be provided for by special appropriation	172,611 46

I do not deem it inappropriate here to state that if the bill which passed the House at the last session had become a law, making an appropriation of 450,000 per annum for the Orphans' schools it would have been sufficient to have paid the total expenses.

The estimates for the year ending June 1, 1869, will be found fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent. From that report it will also be seen that there are in operation thirty-nine Orphan schools and homes, having in charge an average of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one pupils, for the year ending November 30, 1867, at an average cost of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents per annum.

These schools have doubtless reached their maximum numbers--sixteen years being the age at which the Orphans cease to be chargeable to the State, and they will henceforward decrease in the following ratio, viz: 374 will reach that age in 1868, 329 in 1869, 348 in 1870, 403 in 1871, 479 in 1872, 460 in 1873, 416 in 1874, and 341 in 1875, after which there probably not be more than 600 remaining in the schools. Should the term be reduced to fifteen years, as has been proposed by some, fully one-fifth of the number now in the schools would enter upon trades or business within the present year.

No calculation can furnish an estimate of the benefits and blessings that are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture, and educational training, who otherwise would have suffered poverty and want, and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect. Many a widow's heart has been gladdened by the protection, comfort, and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the prayers devoutly uttered for those who have not been unmindful of them in the time of their affliction. In making the generous disposition it has done for these destitute and helpless orphans, the Legislature deserves and receives the heartiest thanks of every good citizen, all of whom will cordially approve a continuance of that beneficence. In shielding, protecting, and educating the children of our dead soldiers, the Legislature is nobly performing its duty. Those children are not the mere objects of our charity or pensioners upon our bounty; but the wards of the Commonwealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and guardianship, which can only be witheld at the sacrifce of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride, and every principle of humanity.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granted land scrip to the several States to be appropriated to the maintenance of colleges, whose leading object it shall be to give instruction in the sciences which minister to agriculture and the mechanic arts. By the rule of apportionment, adopted by Congress, 700,000 acres fell to the share of this Commonwealth. The Act of Assembly of February 19, 1867, appropriated the benefit of the whole of that grant to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, which has thereby become subject to the supervision and guardianship of the State. I therefore invite your attention to the organization and condition of that institution, as exhibited by the President of the board of trustees, in his report for the year 1867, which will be laid before you. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the land scrip have completed the sales, which amount to $439,186 80. In accordance with the act of Assemby, the one-tenth of the proceeds has been applied to the purchase of sites for "Model and Experimental Farms," and the residue invested as follows: $126,000 in United States 5-20 bonds; $20,000 in Pennsylvania war loan, and $235,000 in the Pennsylvania bonds of 1867.

The college has been thoroughly reorganized in order to make it fully respond to the objects and requirements of the act of Congress and to the educational interests of the industrial classes, and to meet these ends it now gives courses of instruction in general science, agriculture, mechanical and civil engineering, metallurgy and mining, ancient and modern languages, and military tactics, employing a faculty comprising six professors and two instructors in the college department and three instructors in the grammar school. This important educational enterprise interest of agricueture and the mechanical arts deserves favorable consideration.

MILITARY.

An adequate preparation in time of peace is a preservative against the probabilities and contingencies of war. This oft repeated axiom was not sufficiently realized before the rebellion, for when it broke out, it found the nation wholly unprepared. Had it been otherwise, the war which continued through a period of four years, and cost the country millions of treasure, hundreds of thousands of lives, and an incalculable amount of suffering and want, would have been of comparatively short duration, if not crushed in its incipiency. Thatwar, however, has not been without its useful lessons. It has taught the necessity of adhering to principles in practice which we have heretofore only acknowledged in theory. It has trained many thousands of our young men in the science of arms and infused among them a spirit of military ardor which may safely be relied on in any future emergency, and paved the way for the establishment of military organizations that will prove a safeguard and honor to the State. The Legislature, availing itself of these facts, should adopt a liberal and effective system for increasing and regulating the volunteer militia. The law of 1864, though excellent in many respects, does not meet the requirements of the times, and alterrations and amendments are needed before it can accomplish all the contemplated and desired objects. The minimum of men necessary to form a company is entirely too high, and in many places where smaller companies would be formed, it is impossible to raise them in accordance with the ratio established by the act. From the report of the Adjutant General, it will be seen that there are now but thirty-eight uniformed companies in the State, comprising only about three thousand men, whilst the suggested amendments, which should be made as early as possible, would increase these organizations to any desirable extent, and tend to renew and keep alive in our soldiers the proud memories of the service and to preserve the military ardor born of our recent struggle for national existance.

NEW ARSENAL.

The necessity for a new arsenal, affording a place of safe deposit for ordnance, ordnance stores, and a magazine, is so obvious as to require nothing more on my part than to call your attention to the subject, and to ask that authority be given and an appropriation made for the purchase of a site and the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose indicated.

REYNOLDS MONUMENT.

Agreeably to the requirements of the act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Governor to transfer to the Reynolds Monument Committee unservicable and condemned ordnance," approved March 7, 1867, I caused the ordnance in the arsenal to be inspected, and turned over to the Committee, for the purpose indicated, five condemned six-pounder brass cannon, weighing in the aggregate three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight pounds.

HISTORY.

In 1864 the Legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of having prepared and published a complete history of the military operations of the State in reference to the late war. My predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, esq., for the purpose of consummating the provisions of that act, who proceeded to collect the necessary materials and to prosecute the work.

Although the country has again been restored to peace, the people continue to feel a deep interest in all that relates to the struggle which so recently convulsed the nation. In the prosecution of the war Pennsylvania, always among the first to answer the country's call, gave additional evidence of her devotion to liberty and the nation's glory. Over three hundred and sixty thousand of her sons stood in the ranks of the Union army. Many have fallen, and nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease received on the field, repose in death. To commemorate their heroism, to preserve their names, and perpetuate the record of their deeds are among the objects of the work in progress. In its pages will be found an account of each and every military organization of the State; the officers and men of whom they were composed; the name of every individual, with his place of residence, time of muster, date of discharge, and the special acts by which he was distinguished, as well of the dead as those who have survived.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Transportation, created during the war, has accomplished its purpose, and ceased to exist by the determination of the Legislature, expressed in the appropriation bill, approved April 11, 1867. The report of the Superintendent shows that for the year ending November 30, 1867, the whole number of claims settled and paid was eight hundred and eighty-two. These were for the disinterment of the bodies of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers on distant battle-fields and transportation to the homes of their relatives, and the total expenditures were thirty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty cents. There remain unsettled one hundred and twenty-three claims, amounting to about four thousand dollars, for the payment of which and some unsettled transportation, an appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars will be required.

All the papers and business of the Department have been transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

STATE AGENCY.

During the war a State Agency, for the examination, adjustment, and collection, free of expense, of military claims, was established at Washington, for the maintenance of which the Legislature, with commendable liberality, has annually made the necessary appropriations.

In January last, Col. John H. Stewart of Allegheny county was appointed Agent, and Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Cook, Assistant. After a faithful and efficient performance of its duties until 31st of October, Col. Stewart resigned in consequence of domestic afflictions, when Colonel Cook was promoted to fill the position, and Lieutenant Colonel J. Copelan appointed Assistant.

During the year ending December 15, 1867, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen claims have been settled, and three hundred and twenty-one Treasury certificates collected, amounting to $211,692,43. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine new cases remain unsettled, the most of which will probably be settled by the 30th of June next, at which period the appropriation terminates. When this is exhausted the Department will have doubtless fulfilled its mission, and the documents and papers can be transferred to the Adjutant General's office.

CEMETERIES.

The reports of the commissioners appointed under the act of March 12, 1867, to investigate the transactions relating to certain cemeteries are herewith presented.

The work at the Gettysburg cemetery is progressing, but with less expedition than was contemplated, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring such blocks of marble as were required for statuary.

The appropriation of three thousand dollars to the cemetery at Antietam has been withheld, as it appears from the act of incorporation by the legislature of Maryland and the resolutions of the board of trustees, that the rebel dead are to be interred within the enclosure and to be honored with the same memorials as the Union soldiers who are there buried.

The custom has ever prevailed to specially honor those in death who won special honor by meritorious lives. The monuments reared to the memory of departed worth bear ample testimony that our people have not been unmindful of this custom. But where were such memorials ever erected for men whose acts were infamous, and who perished in an ignoble cause? Who would glorify the treason of Benedict Arnold with such monuments as have arisen to the memory of Washington? Who would dare to insult the loyal heart of this nation by proposing to lay, side by side, in the same sepulchre, the body of the assassin Booth and that of Abraham Lincoln? No loyal man would take the heartless Wirz and the other demons that presided over the prison dens of cruelty, starvation, and death, and the executed conspirators against the nation's illustrious chief, and deposit them in the same tomb with the patriotic men who sacrificed their lives in battling for "the right against the wrong." Yet it is proposed that the loyal States construct cemeteries for their heroic dead, and then desecrate them by the burial therein of those who prosecuted against the country a warfare which for its diabolical ferocity is without a parallel in the history of civilization, and even to erect monuments to their memory. Carry out this purpose and what inducement can be hereafter offered to the loyal citizen to fight against treason when he feels assured that should he fall in battle the traitor's grave will be honored equally with his own.

The cause of the Union was a holy one, while that which opposed it must have been its converse. To one side alone the glory belongs. This was not a war of nations, but of treason against loyalty. It was a contest of rebels who would have drained the life's blood of the government which had nurtured and protected them, against its patriotic sons who fought to save it from destruction. It was a war carried on by the defenders and promoters of oppression against the friends and lovers of liberty and their country's integrity.

While there is no reasonable objection to giving decent sepulture even to the rebel dead, those who consider them deserving of honorable testimonials may bestow them. It is our duty to render honor only to whom we believe honor is due.

MONUMENT TO DECEASED SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature, approved April 22, 1858, "to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico," have contracted for the erection of a monument, in a prominent portion of the Capitol grounds, and the work is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The appropriation of $6,000 to which the commissioners are limited, is inadequate for the object contemplated. The lowest bid for the contract was $8,200. I join the commissioners, therefore, in requesting an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars, to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the undertaking.

Your patriotism will doubtless give a favorable response to this request, and the enlightened people of the Commonwealth, rising above selfish and partisan feelings, will sanction such expenditure for the erection of this honorable memento. A State that has been prodigal of her millions in the employment of her physical resources and in the performance of every noble and disinterested act which philanthrophy could suggest, cannot forget her gallant sons whose sufferings and sacrifices for their country have never been fully appreciated, and whose remains repose among strangers, in a foreign land, without a stone, however rude, to indicate their last resting places, or distinguish their graves from those of their fallen enemies.

BURIAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS IN THE HARRISBURG CEMETERY.

A communication from the board of managers of the Harrisburg cemetery is herewith transmitted, to which your attention is invited. The subject of which it treats, relative to the burial of deceased soldiers during the late war, is worthy of legislative consideration.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the Houses of Refuge, several Soldiers' Homes, and other similar charities, which have received aid from the State, are, according to the reports of the principals and superintendents, all in their different spheres, accomplishing much good for the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they were established.

Detailed accounts of the affairs of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, will be found in the reports of the trustees and superintendents. Both these institutions, as well as others in the State for the care of the insane, are crowded. The infirmaries for the hospital at Harrisburg, for which appropriation was made last year, with a large number of additional wards, have been erected, and will be ready for occupation during the winter. A liberal appropriation for the Western Hospital was devoted to the erection of buildings, on the Ohio river, seven miles below Pittsburg, known as the Dixmont Hospital for the insane. The great increase of population renders necessary the establishment of other institutions of this kind. It is estimated that the ratio of the insane is one to every thousand persons, and on assuming the population of the State to be about three millions five hundred thousand, we have about three thousand five hundred insane. The hospitals in the State afford accommodation for only two thousand. Hence there are fifteen hundred for whom no provision is made, and many of them are languishing in the county prisons and almshouses.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

Pursuant to the first section of a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved on the 10th of April last, Hon. David Derrickson, W. Maclay Hall, esq., and Wayne M'Veigh, esq., were appointed to "revise, collate, and digest all such public acts and statutes of the civil code of this State, as are general and parmanent in their nature." These gentlemen have commenced the work assigned them, and from which the following benefits are hoped to be derived:

First—The correction of the redundancies, omissions, repetitions, and inconsistencies of the existing statutes.

Second—The framing of general laws as substitutes for the innumerable local statutes, which for many years have comprised the bulk of the acts of Assembly and occupied the attention of the Legislature to the detriment of general legislation.

Third—The conferring upon the courts many powers now exercised by the Legislature, and which, it is believed, will greatly relieve that body by decreasing and allowing ample opportunity for the consideration of the public interests.

The gentlemen comprising the commission have prepared a large number of bills, most of which will be laid before you at an early day. The most of these, which the commissioners, in harmony with my own views, are of the opinion should receive early and favorable action of the Legislature, are those relating to corporations, the poor, public highways, railroads, evidence and interest. The others, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, might be left unacted upon until the entire work of revision is completed. The enactment of the bill on corporations into a law at an early period of the session, would, doubtless, serve to prevent much legislation, that might be called for on subjects which the bill itself contemplates and for which it makes ample provision. The bills relating to the poor and to public highways demand early attention, as the laws now in force on these subjects are so numerous and diversified that scarcely any two counties in the State are controlled by the same law, and it is earnestly to be desired that they receive the earliest practicable sanction of the Legislature.

The commissioners desire to be allowed, so far as possible, to complete the work and present it as a symmetrical whole, rather than in detached parts, and express their opinion relative to the time requisite for its satisfactory completion. They ask a repeal of so much of the first section of the joint resolution as excepts from their labors "those statutes revised, codified, and enacted under the resolution approved March 23, 1830," and an amendment of the fourth section, so as to extend from "two" to *three* years, the time allowed for the completion of the work. The proposed amendments will give them control of the whole body of the statute law, and such allowance of time as they deem necessary for its satisfactory revision. The accumulation of our public statutes, during a period of nearly two centuries, can hardly fail to present a confusion which it is eminently desirable should be corrected; and the only practicable mode of accomplishing this is the one indicated by the resolution of the last Legislature, and having confidence in the gentlemen selected for this work, it is due to them, as well as to the public, that they should not be restricted, either as to time or by exceptions, which would prevent a perfect and desirable embodiment.

The task is one of more than ordinary magnitude, requiring deliberate consideration, critical acumen, and careful comparison and arrangement, together with high order of talent, literary attainments, legal research, and energetic industry, to bring it to that perfection which its importance demands and the Legislature intended and will doubtless expect.

THE LAWS.

The Auditor General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and State Treasurer, appointed by the Legislature at its last session to revise and digest the tax laws of the State, have discharged that duty. Their report will be submitted at an early day, and I bespeak for it that careful examination which the importance of the subject deserves.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BE GIVEN OF CERTAIN BILLS.

Your attention is also invited to the acts of May 13, 1857, and April 2, 1860, (Digest, page 43,) requiring public notice to be given of the application for all private acts relating to real estate and for acts of incorporation. The wisdom and justice of these are manifest, and their enforcement cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

LEGISLATION.

At the last session certain bills were passed in which large numbers of citizens were deeply interested, the responsibility for which, after the adjournment, but few members could be found willing to assume, or even to admit any knowledge of their passage. It is expected that every legislator should be acquainted with all that is transpiring in the legislative halls. He is not simply chosen to give his support to certain bills which have been called to his individual attention, but to be constantly on the alert to frustrate every act that may have a tendency to jeopardize the public interests. To plead ignorance after a real or imaginary wrong has been done, is to acknowledge a want of attention to the trust reposed by his constituents. One bill, the authorship and knowledge of which has been generally disclaimed, passed both branches of the Assembly, and was sent in due form, with the signatures of the proper officers, for the Executive approval, and in several instances bills were passed and sent for approval in duplicate. All such hasty and careless legislation should be avoided, and the members of the session now about to commence be enabled at its close to give an account of their participation in every act, how ever unimportant. The Legislature, coming as it does, fresh from the ranks of the people, should set an example in economy, retrenchment, and reform. It is the custodian of the public interests, and any unnecessary extravagance or prodigality in the expenditure of public money is reprehensible. It was a matter of common notoriety at the last session that a number of subordinate officers, in both branches of the Assembly, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries were paid, and who were never seen at their designated posts, and rendered no service to the State. This practice has been emphatically condemned by the press and the people, and will not be continued by any Legislature which means to acquire a reputation for a faithful performance of duty. Your attention is respectfully invited to the law on this subject as contained in sections fifteen to eighteen of the act approved the 7th day of May, 1855.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Your attention is directed to the practice of withholding the annual appropriation bill until the latest moments of the session. In the public estimation great importance is attached to this bill, and no action of the Legislature undergoes a closer or more careful scrutiny. Its provisions concern the entire community, and in their enactment too much caution cannot be observed. Last year the appropriation bill was not passed until the last night of the session when it was hurried through both branches of the Legislature, and on the following morning presented for approval, without affording time for the necessary investigation, and subjecting the Executive to the alternative of signing it with all its imperfections, or suspending for the ensuing year, the indispensable means for the operation of the State Government. It is therefore, earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examintion which its importance demands.

PERQUISITES OF OFFICE.

Very many serious complaints have been made for many years past relative to the dispositon of the debris which annually accumulates about the Capitol. This seems to have been regarded as legitimate perquisites of certain attaches of the several legislative and other departments, and has consequently led to practices which should be prevented. It is alleged that valuable property has thus been taken possession of and applied to personal uses, or sold for mere nominal sums, and the amount obtained privately appropriated. A remedy for this evil is to allow no perquisites whatever to any of the employees of the government. Salaries, sufficient in all cases for the services rendered, should be appropriated beyond which no other consideration should be allowed. The adoption of this principle would remove the temptation for young men in the departments to resort to improper practices. All the public property, of every description, as well as the buildings and grounds, should be placed in charge of the superintendent appointed for that purpose, chosen for his known integrity and general capability, and required to give sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. All property and material not needed for public use, the Superintendent should be required to sell at public sale, and pay over the proceeds to the State Treasury.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The subject of a general railroad law has long been agitated, and although it has found opponents, but few objections have been urged against it whilst arguments accumulate in its favor. It seems impossible that any person can receive injury from its adoption, whilst its benefits may be felt by all classes of citizens. Even the chartered companions have no reasonable grounds for opposition. The intention of the proposed law is not to deprive them of any vested rights or franchises; but to secure to others the same privileges and opportunities for competition. It will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give new impulse to immigration; put additional lands under cultivation; stimulate trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; furnish greater inducements and facilities for travel and add to our general prosperity. Other States have tried the experiment with satisfactory results, and there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be laggard in the grand march of progress and improvement.

Next to the importance of creating additional railroads on the free principle is the reduction of charges for passage and freight to minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation will increase in quantity in proportion to the reduction of its cost, and as the facilities increase and the cost decrease the more vigorous will be the development of our industrial resources. Railroads will derive more benefit from low than from exorbitant charges. The increase of travel and freight will be vastly greater than the increase of expense. The transportation of a loaded car costs but little more than one that is empty. In the matter of passengers alone, it is reasonable to suppose, that the lower the rates of fare, the greater will be the number of persons to avail themselves of the privilege of railroad transportation. The same is true in regard to freight; for the engine that draws a half-dozen cars, can with nearly equal facility propel a larger number. Moreover, the road that is worked to its utmost capacity must necessarily, at very reduced rates, acquire greater profits than one that transacts but a small portion of the business for which it is competent. The adoption of a system of uniform rates for passengers and freight, so graduated as to be profitable to all immediately interested in the use and conduct of such works, would be productive of decided benefit in lessening the prices of food, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries of life, to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

My attention has been called to the subject of Insurance, and so important does it appear, that I deem it worthy of legislative consideration. Many millions of dollars are now involved, in the United States, in insurance, and the amount is being rapidly increased. To guard the interests of insurers, our laws are inadequate, and therefore need a thorough revision. Laws have been established in several of our sister States, and so successful have been their operations that the insurance companies acting under them command a respect and confidence which is not extended to those of Pennsylvania. Whilst a large portion of the insurance business of New York is done in this State, some of our companies have recently abolished their agencies in New York, because, as they say, no one there will insure in a Pennsylvania company, in consequence of the laxity of our insurance laws. The policies of many organizations, under our present laws, are alleged to be worthless; and although they are continually failing, others of similar character are starting into existance. Within a few months five fire insurance companies have failed, one of which had issued policies to over one million of dollars, and other serious defalcations are of frequent occurrence.

In view of these facts and the costly experience of the people, I would recommend the establishment of an Insurance Department, similar to those in New York and Massachusetts, that shall have supervision and control over all companies allowed to transact business within this State. Such enactment is required for the security of our citizens. Millions of dollars are paid out by them annually for insurance—much of it under such circumstances as to render it impossible for a private individual to know whether the company to which he pays is or is not reliable. Careful supervision on by a superintendent appointed by law, and published reports of the same under oath, would prevent much loss and fraud.

The security of the companies themselves require an Insurance Department. The people demand protection from ignorance, fraud, and insolvency. Consulting the insurance journals, we find that as a general thing, Pennsylvania insurance companies are acquiring an unenvitable reputation abroad, affecting the honor and good name of the State. The great purpose of the proposed department, should be *protection*. But in connection with it there must be fees sufficient to cover all its legitimate expenses and prevent it from becoming a burthen to the Commonwealth.

GAS.

Complaints have been laid before me by the consumers of gas in our large cities, and from a sense of duty and respect to them I lay the matter before you. It is stated that they have no appeal or satisfactory mode of redress for alleged impositions of the gas companies. To what extent these complaints are just it would be difficult to ascertain but that there is cause for some of them may properly be inferred from the number, intelligence and respectability, of the parties by whom they are made. There is no reason why such a state of things should continue to exist, whilst the people, through their representatives, have an easy and effectual remedy.

The Legislature of a neighboring State has created the office of Inspector of gas and gas meters. A bill might be enacted creating a similar position in any city in which it may be required in this State, and such arrangements made as would ensure justice to consumers and producers without being an expense to the State.

STATUES FOR THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Accompanying this will be found a circular from numerous members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States relative to an act of Congress passed July 2, 1864, inviting "each and all of the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration." The intention is to place the statues, when furnished, in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart as a hall of national statuary for that purpose. Other States will doubtless avail themselves of this privilege, and Pennsylvania should not be behind them in thus commemorating the memory of her distinguished dead.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

That Pennsylvania might be officially represented in the "Model American School House," at the "Universal Exposition of all Nations," I caused to be forwarded to the American Commissioner at Paris, in July last, a box containing a large number of books and documents relative to the various departments of the Commonwealth, with a request that they be placed in a prominent position, that visitors from distant lands might have opportunity to obtain from their pages a correct idea of the progress and importance of the State. In acknowledging the receipt of this package the Commissioner states that its contents were disposed of as requested. And we are assured that the

representation of the extent, characteristics, resources, progress, and privileges of our country, as made in the "Farmer's Home," and "Free Common School House," attracted crowds of curious and interested visitors, and would scatter wide and permanently, in distinct form, the doctrines of our Republic, and "result in a rich return to the United States for the outlay, and a higher appreciation, among the people of Europe, of the statutes and institutions of this land of freedom and equality."

POLICE FOR THE MINING DISTRICTS.

In conformity to an act of Assembly "for the better protection of person, property, and life in the mining regions of this Commonwealth," approved April 12, 1867, and on the earnest appeal of many citizens, I appointed, immediately after that date, a marshal of police and a number of subordinates, to give protection to the inhabitants of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. In these counties, for a long time previous, crimes of heinous character were of frequent occurrence. Combinations of desperate men were formed to overawe the proprietors and superintendents of the mines, and to control their management. Citizens were murdered in their dwellings and on the roads; others, intimidated by threats, were driven from the counties; and a feeling of insecurity and terror very generally prevailed. The administrators of the law seemed powerless to suppress these outrages, or bring the guilty to punishment. Since the appointment of the new police force a remarkable change has taken place. All lawless combinations have been dispersed, the persons composing them having chiefly fled; not a single murder or atrocious crime is known to have been committed; an immense amount of capital that had been withdrawn has returned; and the people enjoy the assurance of safety and protection. A similar state of affairs to that which existed in the counties named is said to prevail in some parts of the oil regions and applications have been made for the benefit of the above named act. It is, therefore, recommended that its provisions be extended to those, or to any other counties, upon the petition of a sufficient number of citizens, who shall furnish good reasons for desiring their benefits.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &C.

You will find among the papers I send you, a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and currencies, including a new method of reckoning circles, time and longitude, together with the action of the Legislature of Maine in reference thereto. As the subject is one of general importance and interest, it is presented for your consideration.

FISH.

Herewith will be found the report of Col. James Worrell, commissioner appointed under the act of March 30, 1866 relative to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

PENITENTIARIES.

From reports of the inspectors and directors, it will be seen that, in order to carry out the State Prison system, additional accommodations should be provided, either by erecting extensions to the present buildings, or an additional penitentiary. The appropriation made at the last session for the erection of a hospital in connection with the Western Penitentiary has not been expended, the board of inspectors being unwilling to select a site until it is determined by the Legislature whether or not additional wings or cells will be constructed.

COUNTY PRISONS.

Unfavorable reports are made respecting many of the county prisons. Some of them are alleged to be insecure and otherwise unfit for the purposes intended; others are of insufficient capacity and so over-crowded as to endanger the health of the inmates; while the management and discipline of nearly all might, doubtless, be materially improved. The policy is not a sound one that crowds together, indiscriminately, children and others convicted of their first and trifling offences, with men and women whose whole lives have been blackened with crime.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

In accordance with an act of Assembly, approved on the 17th of April last, Messrs. Wm. H. Armstrong of Lycoming county, Theo. H. Nevin, of Allegheny, Wm. M. Watts of Cumberland, and Alex. Henry and N. B. Brown of Philadelphia, were appointed as commissioners "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline as practiced in other States and countries." These gentlemen entered upon their duties and have visited various prisons, one of their number having gone to Europe for that purpose. The act, however, requiring them to report this session of the Legislature does not allow them sufficient time to do justice to the subject, and they ask an amendment extending the time for their report until the session of 1869.

Among the accompanying papers will be found a report of Mr. Mahlon H. Dickenson, who was appointed in conformity with an act of the last Legislature, "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and alms-houses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." The report will be found interesting in all its details, and the writer's suggestions deserving of especial attention.

PARDONS.

A report is herewith submitted of the pardons, remissions of fines, forfeited recognizance and death warrants, issued by me during the past year, with a tabular statement of those issued from 1791 to the present time. This report is made in accordance with a sense of duty to the Legislature and the public who have a right to be informed in what manner and to what extent the Executive clemency has been employed toward convicted criminals. It is also due to the Executive himself that his action in this regard should be understood. On no subject has there been greater misrepresentation than on that which relates to the exercise of the pardoning power. Accusations have repeatedly been published of its abuse, and cases have been cited in proof thereof, which were never presented to my notice. Criminals were liberated from prison after sentence, and clamors raised in relation to their pardon, in cases in which no appeal for clemency had ever been made. Upon investigation, it has been ascertained that a custom prevails in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia, to re-consider, remit and change sentences, weeks and months after their delivery, and in this, much of the misrepresentation has originated. During the last year, as many convicts were thus liberated from the Moyamensing jail as were pardoned by me from all the prisons in the Commonwealth. Besides which a number more have had their terms of sentence reduced. How, or when, or under what authority, this custom originated, it is impossible to learn; but that it is liable to abuse, and is without the sanction of law, seems evident. The sentence of a convict is a matter of grave importance, and should receive most serious consideration before it is determined upon and delivered; for when it has become a matter of record, the criminal passes beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no legal or constitutional remedy, even for errors that may be committed, except through appeal to the Executive. If a judge can remit or shorten a sentence, he can increase it, and that is a power dangerous to allow any one to wield. And further, if it be lawful for the judge of one court to remit sentences at pleasure, it follows that judges of all other courts should be invested with the same prerogative; and it requires no argument to show to what a dangerous extent it might be used. Happily, the custom appears to be confined to the court named, as judges in other counties disclaim any such authority.

Former Legislatures have had their attention called to the fact that persons are now confined in our county prisons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, whose death warrants were never issued, and towards whom the several Governors, during whose term they were sentenced, could not discover sufficient cause for the exercise of the pardoning power. The custom has been for each Governor to decline issuing a death warrant which had been withheld by his predecessor. Hence, these convicts, sentenced to death, for whose execution the previous Governors did not issue warrants, and whom, it is presumed they believed deserved a milder punishment, must either be pardoned or remain prisoners for life. To remedy this the Governor should be vested with authority to commute the death penalty in the cases only to which allusion has been made, to such a term of imprisonment as his judgment would approve, and to remove the convicts from county jails to the penitentiaries.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A brief reference to the condition of the country will be proper, and will doubtless be expected by all who were earnest in their desires and cooperation for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are now equally in earnest in their wishes and endeavors to secure an early, final, and permanent settlement of our national difficulties, upon the basis of loyalty and patriotism.

Contrary to the hopes of the great masses of our people, that portion of the country which was lately in rebellion has not yet attained complete tranquility. And this seems to have been inevitable; for all history teaches us that a people who engage in the perpetration of high crimes cannot entirely nor immediately escape their consequences. Nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should. However this may be, it is certain that perfect repose cannot be secured until the insurrectionary States shall resume their original practical relation to the General Government.

How, when, and through whom this can be best done, is the great question of the present.

That the views and conceptions of a single individual, however high he may be accidentally and temporarily exalted, should be allowed to control or determine this question, cannot for a moment be conceded. The Constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and, where the will of the people is the acknowledged law of the land, it requires an extraordinary amount of political effrontery to assume that a Chief Executive of the nation, to any degree or under any circumstances, is the United States.

And yet in effect or substance, if not in plain terms, this was assumed shortly after the surrender of Lee and his armed forces, by the President; and he has continued to act on this assumption, even in his late annual message, in which, while claiming, in words unknown to our forefathers and our institutions, to be the "elected defender" of the people, he arrogantly calls on Congress to "immediately strike from the statute books" its reconstruction laws.

That Congress "will surrender its plan of reconstruction" to this manifestly despotic demand, cannot be even imagined or conjectured. That plan, carefully matured as it was, and fully approved when it was a direct issue before the people, is eminently just, wise, and patriotic. It insists that men who were loyal in acts during the rebellion, or loyal in their feelings, should alone participate in the immediate government of the "insurrectionary districts." Going beyond the mere surface, it rests ultimately on the important doctrine, that the destinies of the nation can only be safe "in the hands of its friends;" of those whose political and moral nature remains sufficiently pure to feel the impulses of patriotism and the obligations of oaths.

That policy which antagonizes the Congressional plan, which has obstructed, and persistently endeavored to defeat it, first ignores all these important considerations. Having done this, it consistently maintains that those who devised the most infamous measures of war, and for years relentlessly perpetrated, in aid of their purposes, theft, plunder, murder, starvation, and assassination—the very leaders of the rebellion—should be allowed after their involuntary failure, to possess all the rights and privileges of good citizens. That a scheme so absurd and dangerous should be sternly opposed by every true patriot, ought to admit of no doubt. The fact that it has some advocates renders it more important to sustain the contrary proposition.

In my inaugural address, I said, "that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it by her influence and power." This I repeat. Nor can I be induced to change this purpose; nor do I believe the people of the State can be, by appeals to the humanitarianism of the age and the invocation of mercy for those whose atrocious deeds have darkened the pages of our history. It has been well said, "the pity of the magistrate which suffers a criminal dangerous to society to escape from deserved punishment, is not mercy but weakness." True mercy inclines us to pity and relieve the unfortunate and guilty; but only in accordance with justice. And it may well be added, that it is at least a weakness, if not a crime, to permit unrepentant and only outwardly subdued traitors, to exercise the elective franchise, hold offices, or take part in the deliberations and legislation of the nation. Its stability and prosperity, the welfare of the people now and hereafter, cannot permit these things to be done.

Individual interests, as well as the general financial condition of our national affairs would be greatly benefitted by the simplification of internal revenue taxation, reducing the number of articles taxed and insuring honesty and faithfulness in collection. The reduction of taxes on the necessaries of life and on manufactures that are in competition with the products of foreign labor should be encouraged, while the tax on luxuries and imports should be made sufficient to sustain the expense of the government.

The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity, and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured.

As regards the tariff, the protection of home labor and resources, I need only refer to the views expressed in my inaugural. Time and continued reflection have strengthened the views therein expressed. But this subject is committed to the watchful care of our representatives in Congress, and it is hoped their labors will be crowned with the happiest consequences. Surely the United States should protect and defend her own industry and skill—her own toiling millions!

I earnestly invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and that he will prosper your exertions to promote the happiness of the people and the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 7, 1867.

THE New York *Times*, a leading Republican paper in New York is evidently getting alarmed at the recent action of Congress:

The Republican Party is supposed to be engaged in making a platform for the next Presidential election. Their beginnings do not promise any very brilliant success. They seem to be laboring under the impression that the election is to be held only in the Southern States, and that the negroes are the only portion of our citizens whose votes require attention. We fear they will discover their mistake, or wake from their delusion when it is too late. The elections last Fall ought to admonish them that the people of the North are not without misgivings as to the tendency of events, and are not likely by any means to accept whatever action the Republicans may take. Thus far this Congress seems likely to be more Radical and extreme than the last. Is it supposed that the temper of the people is more Radical than it is a year ago?

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 8, 1868.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH (4th) DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., as the time, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as the place, for holding the annual Convention of the party.

It is ordered that this Convention be composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the usual manner and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and of selecting Delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

The members and committees of the organization and all conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of constitutional principles are requested to proceed to the election of the delegates in their respective districts.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.
G. O. DEISE, Sec'y.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general, special, and township elections, on Saturday the 15th day of February 1868 between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon, and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Monday, February 17, at 12 o'clock, noon; to select two Senatorial Conferees and two Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees, from the other counties of the District to agree upon a Senatorial Delegate and a Representative Delegate to represent the County in a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg March 4, 1868; to nominate a State ticket and Delegates to the National Democratic Convention agreeably to the notice of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Committee,
J. G. FREEZE, *Chairman.*

C. B. McHENRY,	J. C. WENNER,
G. W. UTT,	J. G. QUICK,
R. J. MILLARD,	E. J. ALBERTSON,
J. P. HANNON,	

The Governor's Message.

THIS document, being a matter of interest to every tax payer, and to every citizen of our Commonwealth we give it in full. The Message shows that the State debt is about $35,000,000. It glosses over the fact that last year the Radical State Treasurer and Auditor General, got from the Legislature authority to borrow twenty-three millions at six per cent interest, to redeem a loan or loans, of about twenty-two millions, on which the interest was five per cent, thus at once throwing into the pockets of some body the snug sum of $230,000 annually. The new loan is exempt from taxes, and the other was not.

There was a large balance in the hands of the Treasurer before, and now according to Gov. Geary there is $4,000,000,00, and he proposes to lend it at *four* per cent.—He says nothing about reducing the taxes, and they certainly could be reduced to the extent of a million annually, but seems to think that people have become so thoroughly used to taxes under radical rule, that they will continue to pay them for the mere love of the thing. The idea of borrowing at six per cent, and lending at four is original with Geary, and he is fairly entitled to the honor of discovering so novel a theory in finance. He never practiced it however in his private affairs, we dare say. The pressure of Democratic criticism has also compelled him to advert to the fact that the State Treasurer has between three and four millions of dollars surplus, while his bail is only $80,000. He advises an increase in the Treasurer's salary. We can't see why? This vast amount of money the Treasurer loans out to different banks, and even at six per cent would make between two and three hundred thousand dollars besides his salary. This amount is generally used by the Radicals for a corruption fund.

The Governor's loyalty is much purer than Gov. Fenton's, and his Christianity is much brighter than Henry Ward Beecher's, for he withholds the State Appropriation of $3,000 from the Antietam Cemetery because the rebel dead are also to be buried in a decent manner. No more pitiable exhibition of narrowness could be made, than that shown by Geary. The war being over every good citizen should endeavor to allay the bitterness caused by the late war, and he is an enemy of his country who would continue the agitation. Yet Geary virtually says to the people of the South, "you must be good citizens, obey the laws,—love us"—and yet at the same time denies their dead brothers and husbands and fathers Christian burial. Is it necessary, we would ask, to restore this Government in hatred when it could be done in love? Let Ireland, Hungary, Poland, show the result of the Geary policy. When, last Summer, Southern ladies scattered flowers alike over union and rebel dead, the act was praised by the whole nation, and yet the Governor of a great State,—a man who claims to be a soldier, descends to a petty revenge, which even a heathen would refuse to sanction.

The Governor also alludes to the fact that large amounts have been stolen from the Capital in the way of books, etc. but singularly enough omits to state that not one of the thieves was ever prosecuted, and so far as we know were retained in office.

On National questions he takes ground in favor of Congress; that is in favor of disfranchising the whites-giving political control to the blacks,—wiping out ten States—and otherwise hastening on another civil war.

The message is unusually lengthy, and a large part of it the merest twaddle. It is common however, for men of few ideas, to require a large amount of language to clothe them. Many of his recommendations are good, and we trust will be shaped into laws. But of these hereafter.

THE Republican Party will find it expedient and necessary before long to define its position in regard to the Constitution of the United States. A good many things have happened which encourage the suspicion that the party holds, with Mr. Stevens, that this instrument is "two old-fashioned for this progressive age," and is inclined, as opportunities offer, to set it aside and adopt the Declaration of Independence or the will of Congress in its stead. It will not be amiss in them to dispel this illusion, if it be one, and to give the country some assurance that they still regard the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. We commend the subject to their consideration.—*N. Y. Times.*

ONE of the results of Radical legislation for the past week is the sudden rise in gold. Two weeks ago it was 130, but the late revolutionary proceedings of Congress have run it up to 141, and other prices will go up in proportion. The supporters of Radicalism can thus see the result of their own doctrines.

Radical Desperation.

IN politics, as in an army, desperate tactics betoken weakness in the party using them. The Radical party, when all seemed smooth and favorable, *pretended* at least to keep within constitutional limits. The late elections however have demonstrated to them that their hold on power is short, and that an enraged people are about to repudiate them. Conscious of their approaching loss of power, they seize Gen. Grant as an "available" candidate, expecting to elect him on his mere personal popularity, thereby acknowledging that there is nothing in the principles of their party to save them from defeat. Not long since they proposed to settle existing difficulties by a proposed Constitutional Amendment. Afterwards, they cast it aside and passed a Reconstruction scheme. This proving a failure, they tacked to it a supplementary bill, and afterwards an explanatory bill. Finding, however, that notwithstanding all their schemes to set up negro governments in the South, there was danger of defeat even there, they have made a bold push and are about passing a bill which in substance makes Grant dictator—attempts to take from the President his constitutional office of Commander-in Chief, and provides for suspending him from office on attempting to exercise any such command—and entirely abrogates all the existing State governments in the ten unrepresented States. Not satisfied with giving their candidate absolute power, they have also offered a resolution to drop General Hancock from the rolls as Major General, to punish him for attempting to vindicate the laws of the land, and for his failure to govern his District according to Radical precedent.

Not content with this they have also introduced a resolution to require a *two-thirds* vote of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional. That is, a body of men called a Congress—representing a minority of the people, after excluding the States from the Union, place them under military control—then usurp the office and functions of the President—and now propose to control the decisions of the Supreme Court. It remains to be seen whether the people will endorse such grossly unconstitutional acts. If they do, then farewell to liberty in America.

Edwin M. Stanton.

THE Senate by a strict party vote have refused to concur with the President in suspending the late Secretary of War. General Grant at once turned the department over to him, and he is now in possession. Of course, if unmolested by the President, he will again surround himself by an army of favorites, and do away with all the reforms inaugurated by General Grant. The latter curtailed the expenses by some millions of dollars, which, we presume is one controling reason why Stanton is put back. The Radicals want the money for electioneering purposes.

MR. WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, whose "Venetian Life" received such hearty and discriminating praise from the English and the American press, now comes forward with a companion volume, called "Italian Journeys" (Hurd & Houghton, New York).

Starting from Venice, where it will be remembered Mr. Howells was American Consul, he travels in a delightfully leisurely manner to Rome. Padua, Ferrara, Bologna, Genoa, Naples, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Capri, are the stopping-places: and little journeys to Pisa, Trieste, Bassano, Possagno (Canova's birthplace), Arqua (Petrarch's home), Como, Vicenza, Parma, and Verona, give the book a completeness so far as the subject goes, and an easy, rambling method of treatment which take it out of the ordinary category of books of travel. Perhaps the most evident charm of the book is its freedom from hurry. The reader loiters with the author, quite indifferent whether a certain point in the journey is reached or not, so pleasant is the immediate scene. The same characteristicts which marked "Venetian Life" are found in "Italian Journeys;" but the book is a fuller expression of Mr. Howell's peculiar gifts. It is even more carefully studied, more graceful and delicate; its humor has had just that slight pruning which it needed, and the greater range of subjects permits the author to take on at times a more thoughtful and deliberative tone. It is a pleasant book, but it is also an instructive one; and the multitudinous touches by which the author has delineated Italian character and Italian scenery, though each seem slight, produce a full and decided impression upon the reader's mind. The judgment passed upon "Venetian Life" will be renewed for "Italian Journeys,"—"It is the model of what a light book of travels should be."

"LITTLE DORRIT" one of the later Dicken's Novels, was highly praised and severely criticised by different persons. Whatever may be said about it, it is most certainly a fiction of great power, and if it leaves fewer memories and characters than some others, the interest in their fate is kept up to the last.

The Household Edition" of it is in four volumes at $1,25 per volume.

The "Riverside Edition" is in two volumes at $2,50 per volume, illustrated—

The "Globe Edition" is in one volume at $1,50 per volume, illustrated, and printed on white paper with large type, and is a model of beauty and cheapness. It is issued at a volume per month.

Address for either edition, Hurd & Houghton, No. 459 Broome Street, New York.

THE "Dead Lock" in the Legislature, which excited so much comment, came to an end last Friday by the bolters going in for Davis, the Radical caucus nominee. These men bolted because they did not believe Davis to be honest, and after making the charge publicly, *they vote for him*, although admitting that their former charges were true. If these men were right in bolting, they were wrong in going over until convinced of Davis' honesty, which they do not profess to be.

THE highest financial authority in the English press, the London *Economist*, says of the system(?) of taxation for which we have to thank the Republican party:

"Every sort of industry—almost every kind of available and conspicuous act—is seized upon and taxed. *A ninety-ninth part of this interference in England would have caused a rebellion.*"

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives for the Session of 1868.

The State Legislature met on Monday. The following is a correct list of the members. The Democrats are marked with a *, and the Republicans with a †.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Philadelphia—W M'Candless,* J. E. Ridgway,† D. S. Nagle,* George Connell.†
Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—W. Worthington,† C. H. Stinson.†
Bucks,—H. J. Linderman.*
Lehigh and Northampton—R. S. Brown.*
Berks—J. D. Davis.*
Schuylkill—W. M. Randall.*
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne,—Charleton Burnett.*
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—George Landon.†
Luzerne—L. D. Shoemaker.†
Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Clinton—Warren Cowles.†
Lycoming, Union and Snyder—John B. Beck.*
Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—George D. Jackson.*
Dauphin and Lebanon—G. Dawson Coleman.†
Lancaster—E. Billingfelt,† J. W. Fisher.†
York and Cumberland—A. Hiestand Glatz.*
Adams and Franklin—David M'Conaughy.†
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Alex. Stutzman.†
Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—J. T. Shuggart,* C. J. T. M'Intyre.*
Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—Harry White.†
Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—W. A. Wallace.*
Westmoreland, Fayette and Green—Thomas B. Seaight.*
Allegheny—James L. Graham,† Russell Errett.†
Washington and Beaver—A. W. Taylor.†
Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—R. Audley Browne.†
Mercer Venango and Warren—J. C. Brown.†
Crawford and Erie—M. B. Lowry.†

Republicans	19
Democrats	14

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—David Foy,† John M'Ginnis,* Samuel Josephs,* W. W. Watt,† Thomas Mullen,* Charles Kleckner,† James Subers,† J. V. Stokes,† Samuel Dailey,* E. W. Davis,† Daniel Witham,* Alexander Adaire,† M. Mullen,* Geo. T. Thorn,† James Holgate,† M. C. Hong,† John Clark,† George Bull.*
Adams—Nicholas Heltzell.*
Allegheny—George Wilson,† William R. Ford,† Alexander Millar,† Augustus Beckert,† George R. Riddle,† David L. Smith.†
Armstrong—S. M. Jackson.†
Berks—Richmond L. Jones,* H. S. Hottenstein,* Henry Brobst.*
Bucks—Joshua Beans,* E. C. M'Kinstry.*
Bradford and Sullivan—J. H. Webb,† J. F. Chamberlain.†
Blair—S. M'Camant.†
Cambria—John P. Linton.*
Carbon and Monroe—Allen Craig.*
Centre—P. G. Meek.*
Clarion and Jefferson—William P. Jenks.*
Clearfield, Forest and Elk—T. J. M'Cullough.*
Clinton, Cameron and M'Kean—G. O. Deise.*
Chester—S. M. Meredith,† J. M. Phillips,† John Hickman.†
Crawford—J. Boyd Espy,† William Beatty.†
Columbia and Montour—Thomas Chalfant.*
Cumberland—Theodore Cornman.*
Dauphin—A. J. Herr,† P. S. Bergstresser.†
Delaware—A. B. Leedom.†
Erie—George B. Rea,* John D. Stranahan.†
Fayette—W. B. Playford.*
Greene—John Phelan.*
Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—H. S. Wharton,† J. S. Miller.*
Indiana and Westmoreland—W. C. Gordon,† T. F. Gallagher,† R. H. M'Cormick.*
Lancaster—A. Armstrong,† D. G. Steacy,† A Godshalk,† A. C. Reinoehl.†
Lebanon—J. G. Heilman.†
Lehigh—John H. Fogel,* D. H. Creitz.*
Lycoming, Union and Snyder—R. R. Lawshe,* C. D. Roush,* George G. Glass.*
Luzerne—William Brennan,* James M'Henry,* S. F. Bossard.*
Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—George S. Westlake,† David Robinson,† John Edwards,† James T. M'Junkin.†
Montgomery—James Eschbach,* Henry M'Miller.*
Northampton—Lewis H. Stout,* George H. Goundie.*
Northumberland—William H. Kase.*
Perry and Franklin—John Shively,* B. F. Winger.*
Schuylkill—Edward Kerns,* Michael Beard,* D. E. Nice.*
Somerset, Fulton and Bedford—John Weller,† John T. Richards.†
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Loren Burrett,† Ziba Lott.†
Tioga and Potter—John S. Mann,† B. B. Strang.†
Venango and Warren—A. P. Duncan,† Junius R. Clark.†
Washington and Warren—John Ewing,† J. R. Day,† Thomas Nicholson.†
Wayne and Pike—L. Westbrook.*
York—L. Maish,* G. Boyd.*

Republicans	54
Democrats	46

RECAPITULATION.

Senate.

Republicans	19
Democrats	14
	— 5

House.

Republicans	54
Democrats	46
	— 8
Majority on joint ballot	13

NEWSPAPER SPONGERS.—An exchange makes the following sensible remarks: "There are many people in the world who make it a business to sponge the reading of their county paper without any expense to themselves; they are found wherever the paper is left—in a shop, office, store, or barber's shop—and often borrow it before the owner has an opportunity of seeing it. This is done by very many who are abundantly able, and whose duty would seem to be to sustain their county paper, by subscribing and paying for it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

JANUARY, 10th—In the Senate yesterday the new Reconstruction bill, which proposes to supercede the present State Governments of the South by Provisional Governments, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hours, but no definite action was taken. The bill to prevent further reduction of the currency was taken up, the question being on the amendment that after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes, etc., shall be suspended.

In the House the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father M'Mahon, who is imprisoned in Canada upon the charge of being implicated in the Fenian raid of last year, was taken up. Mr. Payne introduced a similar resolution relative to Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee, who is also imprisoned in Canada. Mr. Wood submitted a resolution calling up the President to interpose his official authority in behalf of all American citizens confined in Ireland. After debate these resolutions were passed unanimously.

JANUARY, 11th—In the Senate yesterday, the bill to prevent further contraction of the currency came up, and was discussed at length, but no decision was reached, when the Senate went into Executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the House the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Lyman S. Trimble is entitled to a seat as representative from the first Congressional district of Kentucky, was debated and finally adopted, after which Mr. Trimble took the oath of office. His seat was contested by Mr. G. G. Symes.

JANUARY, 13th Several petitions were presented to the Senate Saturday and referred to committees. Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution declaring that the Constitutional Amendment, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, is valid as a part of the Constitution, it having been ratified by three-fourths of the States; referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House, having designated Saturday as debating day, went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, for general debate on the President's annual Message.

JAN. 14th—A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday instructing the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law rules for proceeding in Impeachment trials, and for the suspension of the officer under impeachment.

In the House on motion of Mr. Bingham the rules were suspended and a resolution adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to report immediately the new Reconstruction bill, and providing that the House will commence the consideration of the bill to-day and take definite action regarding it to-morrow. In accordance with this action the bill was reported, read twice and recommitted. The bill declares that there are no civil governments, republican in form, in the States lately in rebellion, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid nor legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States. It also takes from the President all powers in regard to enforcing the Reconstruction acts, and gives it to Gen. Grant.

The rules having been again suspended, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment by way of an additional section, the Senate bill, declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court. The bill declares that any number of the Justices of the Supreme Court, not less than five, being a majority thereof, shall constitute a quorum. The amendment declares that no case pending before the Supreme Court, involving the action or effect of any law of the United States, shall be decided adversely to the validity of such law without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court. An animated debate upon the bill ensued, when Mr. Wilson moved the previous question, which motion was sustained and the main question ordered. Mr. Wilson, being entitled to an hour's time in which to close the debate, yielded a few moments to gentlemen opposed to the bill. A vote was then taken and the bill passed by a vote of yeas 116, nays 39. The House then adjourned.

JANUARY, 15th—In the Senate yesterday a bill to permit the establishment of National Banks without limit, and prohibiting all other systems of banking, was also laid on the table. The resolution offered by Mr. Davis to create a constitutional tribunal, composed of one member from each State, to decide questions of jurisdiction between the several States and the General Government, came up for debate.

In the House the Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to repeal the cotton tax, with the recommendation that they be non-concurred in. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the exclusive right of manufacturing spirits in the United States for the term of ten or more years, such privilege to be sold at not less than $75,000,000 per annum. The House resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction bill reported by the Judiciary Committee on the previous day. Mr. Brooks presented a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Beck, giving their reasons for opposing the bill, and also spoke at length on the question.

JANUARY, 16th—In the Senate a joint resolution providing for the payment of $28,000 for the seizure of the Spanish steamer at Port Royal by Gen. Sherman was adopted. The anti-currency contraction bill was passed.

Nothing of importance was done in the House. Fernando Wood was officially reprimanded for intemperate language.

The Senate Forces Grant out of the War Office and Instals Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Stanton, this morning at 9 o'clock, appeared at the War Department, and took possession of his office as Secretary of War. The Senate, last evening, notified both General Grant and Secretary Stanton of their action. This morning General Grant left the key of the office of Secretary of War with the Adjutant General, and went to his own office at the headquarters of the army. The Adjutant General gave the key to Secretary Stanton, who is now in full possession of the office, giving his orders as of old.

The President was notified at the same time Grant and Stanton were of the action of the Senate. It is not known what he will do. The general belief is that he will immediately issue an order suspending Stanton on other charges than those upon which he was before suspended. This, however, will have little effect, as Stanton retains the office until the Senate decides on the act of his suspension.

The matter creates great excitement here. There were a large number of persons around the War Office this morning to see if there would be any difficulty to day. The Cabinet meets at the White House, but it is scarcely probable that Mr. Stanton will attend.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Early in the day Gen. Grant was sent for, and remained with the President for some time. It is said that very warm words passed between them. The President appeared very much excited after Gen. Grant retired.

Attorney General Stanbery, Secretaries Seward, and Welles called afterwards and were closeted with the President some two hours.

The city is full of rumors and speculations as to what the President intends to do. There is good authority for saying that either to-morrow or next day a proclamation will be issued by the President in which all officers of the army are forbidden to hold or have any communication with Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and not to obey any orders he may issue. The draft of such a proclamation is understood to have been prepared by Mr. Seward, and was read by him to the President to-day.

Mr. Stanton was at the War Office to-day transacting business as formerly.

Secretary McCulloch to-day issued an order to the Heads of Bureaus in his Department forbidding them to recognize Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War until his status in that Department was settled upon. It is said that similar orders have been issued in other Executive Departments.

AT a meeting of the fellow-soldiers of the late Calvin Achenbach, held at Bloomsburg, Pa., January 11th, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our late companion in arms, Calvin Achenbach, therefore

Resolved, That remembering the past as well as the present, we commend his virtues as a soldier, citizen and friend; ready ever to strike for his country's good, and willing always to sacrifice his personal convenience for the welfare of his fellow-man.

Resolved, That the survivors of Company A, 6th Regiment Pa. Reserves, deeply regret that Providence hath so suddenly stricken from our little companionship a member entitled to so much consideration, and that our sympathy is humbly extended to the bereaved wife and friends, commending them to the Father of all true charities for consolation in this their hour of deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the friends of the deceased and tendered to the press of the county for publication.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
GEO. W. MEARS, } Com.
CHESTER S. FURMAN,

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 30
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 25
Flour per barrel	12 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	30
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	[illegible]
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@[illegible]
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " " ft.	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scoten pig	$40
No. 2	$38
Bloom	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, January 9 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine	$7,00@ 8,00
Northwestern extra	8,75@ 9,00
Northwestern family	10,00@11,00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7,50@ [illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western extra	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and Western family	11,00@12,50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13,00@15,00
Rye flour	8,50@[illegible]
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₽ bus.	$2,[illegible]
Southern " "	$2,[illegible]
California " "	$2,[illegible]
white " "	[illegible]
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₽ bus.	$1,[illegible]
CORN—Yellow, "	$1,30@$1,33
White, "	$1,28@$1,31
OATS	80@78
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₽ bbl.	$22,00
Mess Beef "	$21,00
Dressed Hogs, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Smoked Hams "	15@16c
" Shoulders ₽ lb	11@11
Lard, ₽ lb.	12@13
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₽ bus.	$7,00@7,62
Timothyseed ₽ bus.	$2,[illegible]
Flaxseed "	$2,40@2,50
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Cows, ₽ head	$40@[illegible]
SHEEP—₽ lb.	5@7c
HOGS—₽ 100 lbs.	$9,50@11,00

MARRIED.

LUTZ—BROCKWAY—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Capt. C. B. Brockway, by Rev. J. F. Castin, Mr. Martin Lutz, of Wilkesbarre, to Miss Anna A. Brockway, of Beach Haven.

KNORR—HETTLER—At the American House, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hesser, Mr. Eli M. Knorr to Miss Lizzie A. Hettler, both of Lime Ridge, Col. co.

SEYBERT—HOSLER—On the 2nd ult., by Rev. A. H. Irvine, Mr. Albert W. Seybert, to Miss Lydia A. Hosler, both of Salem township, Luzerne county.

TRIVELPIECE—OMAN—At the Forks Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. Hartman, Francis Trivelpiece and Margaret Oman, both of Mount Pleasant.

ROBBINS—MILLER—On the 12th ult., by Rev. E. Fattner, Mr. John Robbins, of Lycoming county, to Mary Miller, of Columbia County.

ROBBINS—WARNER—On the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. Joshua Robbins, of Lycoming county, to Miss Marcia Warner, of Columbia county.

RICHIE—ROBBINS—On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. Jonathan Richie and Miss Araminta Robbins, of Pine, Columbia county.

BOWER—STINER—On the 26th ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage by the Rev. W. B. Fox, Mr. Cross Bower, of Briarcreek and Miss Sallie E. Stiner, of Centre, Columbia county.

DODGE—MILLER—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride, by the same, Mr. Alonzo C. Dodge, of [illegible], and Miss Sallie J. Miller, of Hollenback, Luzerne county, Pa.

STINER—YOST—On the 26th ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage, by the same, Mr. Alfred Stiner, of Centre, and Miss Mary C. Yost, of Briarcreek, Columbia county.

DRAKE—BOGART—On the same day, by the same, at the Owen House, Mr. Samuel Drake to Miss Catharine Bogart, both of Espy, Pa.

RITTER—KELLER—On the same day, by the same, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Robert Ritter, of Beach Haven, and Miss Tracy Keller, of Beach Grove, both of Luzerne county, Pa.

ERWINE—RHINARD—On the same day, by the Rev. A. H. Sharts, Mr. Alfred Erwine, to Mary A. Rhinard, all of Briarcreek, Columbia co.

LEE—HAGENBUCH—On the evening of the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. Daniel Lee, of Light Street, to Miss Martha Hagenbuch, of Briarcreek, Col. co.

DIED.

ACHENBACH—In Orange township, at the residence of his father, on the 8th inst., Calvin Achenbach, of Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa., aged 28 years.

A lovely wife and a large circle of relatives and friends mourn the loss of this estimable young man.

BRUMSTETLER—In Orange township, on the 12th inst., Rachael, daughter of Jesse Brumstetler, aged 21 years.

CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS.—It is well known that the benefits derived from drinking of the Congress, Saratoga and other celebrated Springs is principally owing to the Iodine they contain.

DR. H. ANDERS'S IODINE WATER contains water in the same pure state that it is found in these spring waters, but over 300 per cent. more in quantity, ... [illegible] ... J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. jan 9'68.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.—From Mr. Jas. [illegible] ... ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by apothecaries and grocers generally.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreaded disease Consumption. ... Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y. may24'67-6m.

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York. sept13'67.

GENTS Furnishing Goods at CHEMBERLIN'S Store 40—3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Samuel B. Seibert, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel B. Seibert, of Orangeville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at Bloomsburg, the 10th day of January, 1868. J. B. ROBISON, Assignee.
January 17, 1868-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of James B. Case, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James B. Case, of Orangeville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at Bloomsburg, the 10th day of January, 1868. J. B. ROBISON, Assignee.
January 17, 1868-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Josiah B. Dodson, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah B. Dodson, of Berwick, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at Bloomsburg, the 10th day of January, 1868. J. B. ROBISON, Assignee.
January 17, 1868-3t.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:
IN THE MATTER OF MONTGOMERY COX, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Montgomery Cox, of Pine township, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868. I. H. IKELER, Assignee.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 17, 1868-3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Columbia County, at the instance of a certain C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, in the said County of Columbia, against a certain Harry Hoffman, wherein certain goods and chattels and effects of the said Harry Hoffman have been attached and are now in the custody of John Leacock and C. W. Snyder, of Bloomsburg. This is, therefore, to give notice to the creditors of the said Harry Hoffman to appear on the eighteenth (18th) day of January, A. D. 1868, at my office, in Bloomsburg, aforesaid, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeably to the directions of the said act.
J. M. CHEMBERLIN, J. P. [L. S.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.
Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a Mandate, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale or outcry, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the third day of February, 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit: All that messuage, piece or tract of land, situate in the townships of Mount Pleasant and Orange, in the county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine, thence by land of Hiram Bowman south — degrees west, fifty perches to a white oak stump, thence by land of Hiram Bowman south seventy-six and three-fourth degrees west, seventy-five and one-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel McFerren south forty-seven and three-fourth degrees west ... [illegible] ... containing fifty-seven acres and six perches strict measure. To be sold as the property of John Crouse and others, under proceedings in Partition in the Common Pleas of said County of Columbia. MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 17, 1868.

THE POPULAR EDITION OF DICKENS.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
443 & 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Will Publish Immediately a Cheap Edition of the WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS, FOR THE MILLION.
Clear type, handsomely printed, and of convenient size, comprising the following volumes, at the annexed prices, varying in Price according to the number of pages:

Oliver Twist (now ready)	172 pages	25 cents.
American Notes	104 "	15 "
Dombey & Son	3[illegible] "	35 "
Martin Chuzzlewit	3[illegible] "	35 "
Our Mutual Friend	3[illegible] "	35 "
Christmas Stories (now ready)	1[illegible] "	25 "
Tale of Two Cities	144 "	20 "
Bleak House	3[illegible] "	35 "
Little Dorrit	3[illegible] "	35 "
Pickwick Papers	3[illegible] "	35 "
David Copperfield	3[illegible] "	35 "
Barnaby Rudge	2[illegible] "	30 "
Old Curiosity Shop	2[illegible] "	30 "
Great Expectations	184 "	25 "
Sketches & Pictures from Italy	179 "	25 "

On receipt of $4.50 we will mail to any address, as published, post-paid, the entire works of Charles Dickens.
Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price. Extraordinary opportunity for the million to secure a Library.
CLUB RATES.—A discount of 25 per cent. will be made for 20 copies of one volume or 20 complete sets, sent to one address; a discount of 20 per cent. on 20 copies, 15 per cent. on 10 copies.
CANVASSERS have the opportunity of presenting more subscribers for this series than for any other, as every apprentice, mechanic, and journeyman will certainly buy Dickens at this low price. Send to the Publishers for special rates.
NEARLY READY.—The Waverly Novels, in the same cheap style. Jan. 7'68.

PROSPECTUS.
1868. "THE AGE." 1868.
A DEMOCRATIC DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL IN PHILADELPHIA.
The attention of the Democratic and Conservative citizens of the country is called to the Daily and Weekly issues of this widely circulated journal. The dissemination of sound political doctrines should command the earnest attention of every true friend of the Union and the Constitution. The events of the past political year are full of significance. The uprising of the people in opposition to the destructive policy of Radicalism, clearly shows that the masses are determined to restore to power the great Democratic party, every page of whose history is filled with the glory and prosperity of our common country. No more effectual method for presenting the Truth can be devised, than to circulate Democratic Journals. It is the intention of the Proprietors of THE AGE to make it, in every way, worthy of the support and confidence that have heretofore been extended to it. Improvements are contemplated in every department, and no pains or expense will be spared to keep it in the front rank of American journalism.
The DAILY AGE contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on government, politics, trade, finance, and all the current questions of the day; local intelligence, market reports prices current, stock quotations, marine and commercial intelligence, reports of public gatherings, foreign and domestic correspondence, legal reports, book notices, theatrical criticisms, reviews of literature, art and music, agricultural matters, and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance. Besides special telegrams it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and also the Associated Press dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.
The WEEKLY AGE will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first-class family journal, particularly adapted to the politician, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the family circle, and the general reader, having, in fact, every essential feature of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $9,00; six months, $4,50; three months, $2,50; for any less period, at the rate of 75 cents per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17; twenty copies, one year, $33. To clubs, where ten papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies, one year, $8,50; Ten copies, one year, $16,50; Twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.
☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Postoffice Orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express, must pay the expressage. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates.
Address WELSH & ROBB, 430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.
We caution all persons against purchasing a common promissory note given by us to T. H. Miller and John Baker, for $75, payable in sixty days days after date, dated November 18th, 1867. We have not received value therefore and are determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law. CAMPBELL & CO.
Mainville, Jan. 10'68-3t.